

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace....Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 21]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, JULY 4, 1968

[VOL. CL.

*** This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible

Illini

Naming State for Confederacy Gave Lasting Fame to Small Tribes

The five tribes constituting the Illini confederacy were a relatively small part of the Indian population of the area when the Louis Joliet expedition of 1673 came into what was to be known as the Illinois country. Later, a part of the Illinois country became the State of Illinois. That these tribes, the Cahokia, Michigamea, Tamaroa, Kaskaskia and Peoria, were so remembered is one of those accidents of history that frequently occur.

They were the first Indians encountered by the French after entering the long-sought Mississippi River. And that encounter, paradoxically, took place in what is now the State of Iowa. But it was repeated a number of times in what is now the State of Illinois, especially as the expedition travelled homeward over the river now known by the same name. It is also likely that the Indians encountered in Wisconsin, as well as the Jesuits and fur traders in the Green Bay area, referred to the land to the South as the Illini country.

The Illini had been a mighty confederation. But wars and plagues had decimated those tribes by the time the French first came upon the scene. The decline of the Illini was accelerated by the inroads subsequently made by white men's diseases and white men's whiskey. In little more than a half century the pitiful remnants of the once mighty Illini had been pushed far to the south in the land to which they were to give their name.

By 1763 they clustered near the French settlements along the Illinois side of the Mississippi below St. Louis. It was then estimated that they numbered approximately 600. Those settlements had become the focus of the French efforts to colonize the Mississippi Valley. The nearby presence of the Illini may have added to the use of their name to describe territory. To the South the Illini were flanked by the Shawnees who, in a battle with the Tamaroa, nearly exterminated that tribe; to the North and the East lived their fierce and implacable foes, the Kickapoos and the Potawatomis. It was an Illini war party that was trapped atop Starved Rock in 1769. There, after undergoing hunger and thirst for a number of days, they were slaughtered when they sought to escape.

The Illini Indians belonged to the Algonquian linguistic group, probably the most numerous on the continent at the time of its discovery. Save for the Winnebagoes, who were of the Siouan group, all other Indian tribes in Illinois after the advent of the white men were Algonquians.

The Algonquians, probably as the consequence of population pressures, or, perhaps, simply succumbing to the migratory urge so frequently characteristic of them, had come to Illinois in successive waves out of the northeast and east. Unlike some of their predecessors, who had departed for the west and south when the Illini appeared, the Indians after whom the state is named, had chosen to stand and fight against the invaders who followed them. And they perished.

The Illini who clustered about the French Mississippi River settlements for safety from the invaders frequently intermarried with their protectors. By the time

the French regime came to an end there was hardly a full blooded Illini left. And those that were left soon disappeared into the misty history out of which they had originally come.

During the early days of the American era the Potawatomis, who perpetrated the Fort Dearborn massacre, the Kickapoos, inhabiting central Illinois, the Miami in the Wabash Valley, and Black Hawk's Sauk, the Fox and the Winnebagoes were the principal Indian inhabitants of Illinois. The Shawnees, residing in the far southern part of the Illinois country when Joliet came this way, later crossed the Ohio into the Southland.

Indian wars and subsequent enforced land grants to the white invaders soon drove the successors to the mighty Illini across the Mississippi. But not until such chieftains as Pontiac, Black Hawk, Tecumseh and the Prophet had made their last stands. It was in 1833 that the Potawatomi, the last to go westward, departed.

M.P.A.

34TH GOVERNOR

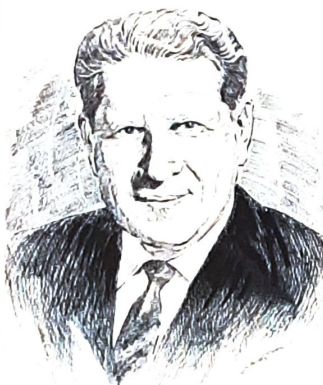
"Government Is Made Up of People. I Like People." Is His Motto

Samuel Harvey Shapiro became 34th Governor of Illinois May 20, 1968, upon the resignation, effective at midnight May 19, of Otto Kerner to become judge of the Seventh Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals. Governor Shapiro was inaugurated Tuesday, May 21, in the House of Representatives chambers, where he began his legislative career in 1947. The oath was administered by Judge Kerner.

Shapiro was the second foreign-born Governor of Illinois—the first was John Peter Altgeld, 1893-97, born in Germany—and the first graduate of the University of Illinois to become the state's chief executive. Shapiro is Illinois' second Jewish governor—Henry Horner, 1933-40, was the first.

Shapiro was born April 25, 1907, in the home town in Estonia of his mother, Tillie Bloom Shapiro. His father Joseph Shapiro had already gone from suburban Warsaw, Poland, to Illinois to set up a home for his family, which he did at Kankakee. There at the age of 11 months Sam was brought to live in the rear of his father's cobbler shop. The boy took violin lessons, and played in dance bands to pay his way at St. Viator College, Bourbonnais, and the University of Illinois. He also played saxophone in the university band, headed a musicians' union local, and still holds honorary membership in the union.

Shortly after opening a law office in Kankakee, Shapiro took a case before Probate Judge Henry Horner in Chicago, for whom he developed great admiration. He entered politics to aid Horner's campaign for governor. Shapiro was appointed city attorney of Kankakee in 1933 and was elected state's attorney of Kankakee County in 1936. Defeated for re-election



GOVERNOR SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO

MEXICAN WAR

Towns of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo Recall Battles of Illinois Volunteers

6,125 ENLISTED IN STATE

Six Regiments of Infantry and Four Cavalry Companies Sent to Front

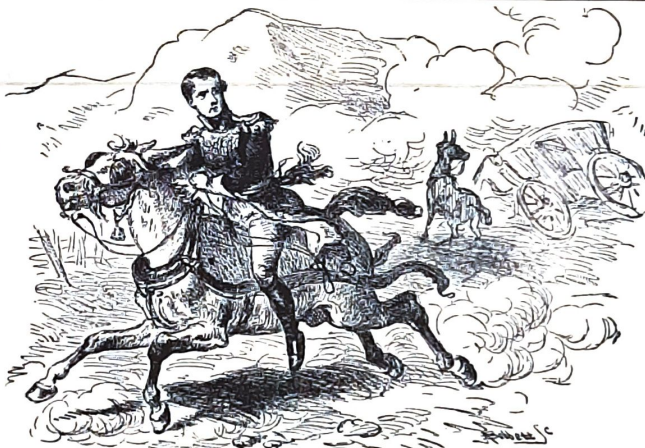
Buena Vista in Stephenson County and Cerro Gordo in Platt County commemorate battles in which Illinois troops took part in our least popular war, not excepting the war in Vietnam. The War with Mexico was opposed at the time by so respectable a character as Abraham Lincoln, then in Congress, but much of its ill repute was afterthought based on the slavery controversy that broke out over its results. Then it was represented as a conspiracy of the Slave States aristocracy, seeking to extend their territory by wresting lands from a weaker country. The conspiracy theory is doubtful, and there were other causes for the war—Texans, for example, remember the Alamo, Mexico and the United States were more evenly matched than they have ever been since, and many European military experts, notably the Duke of Wellington, expected Mexico to win.

Illinois had a population of only 476,183 by 1840 census, yet sent 6,125 volunteers

to the Mexican War, a considerable number. Eighty were killed in action, twelve died of wounds, and 160 others were wounded. Illinois contributed six regiments of infantry and four independent companies of mounted volunteers, besides many recruits for the Regular Army, mainly in Company E, 14th U.S. Infantry, and Companies A and G, 16th U.S. Infantry.

The 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry was commanded by Colonel John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, who was killed in the Battle of Buena Vista. The 2nd regiment was commanded by Colonel William H. Bissell of Belleville, who became the first Republican governor of Illinois. These two regiments assembled at Alton and took three steamboats July 17 to 19, 1846, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and then coastal steamers to Port La Vaca, Matagorda Bay, Texas. There they joined the Chihuahua expedition commanded by Brigadier General John E. Wool, marching by way of San Antonio to Monclava and Parras.

Brigadier General Zachary Taylor started the war with victories at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and advanced into Mexico to Saltillo. There most of his troops were taken for Major General Winfield Scott's attack on Vera Cruz, starting a campaign that took Mexico City. Before Scott could get started the Mexican general Santa Anna moved north to attack the weakened Taylor, who had called in Wool's force. Taylor fell back to the ranch called Buena Vista, leaving Hardin's 1st Illinois as rear guard at La Angostura. In two days of desperate fighting Taylor's outnumbered army badly



by F. O. C. Darley in Our Country, Vol. III, by Benson J. Lossing

ESCAPE OF SANTA ANNA AT CERRO GORDO

in 1940 in that strongly Republican county, he entered the Navy and served through World War II as lieutenant in antisubmarine intelligence and court martial staff duties. As state representative, 1947-60, he was known for his specialization in mental health problems.

He was elected lieutenant governor in 1961 and served in that office until he became governor, occasionally as acting governor as when he sent the National Guard to Chicago during the April, 1968, rioting. Inauguration Day was the 29th wedding anniversary for Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro. Mrs. Shapiro, the former Gertrude Adelman, is of Latvian and Lithuanian descent. They have no children.

Governor Shapiro has stated his guiding formula to be: "Government is made up of people. I like people." In the Democratic Primary of June 11 he was opposed for nomination as his party's candidate for election as governor.

Kerner was the first governor to resign since 1883 when Shelby M. Cullum began 30 years service in the United States Senate. John Reynolds resigned in 1834 to go to Congress, and Richard J. Oglesby resigned at the beginning of his third term in 1873 to go to the Senate. Two governors died in office, William H. Bissell in 1860 and Horner in 1910.

D.R.

defeated Santa Anna. As an older Illinois historian puts it, "Colonels Hardin and Bissell won great glory on this day."

The 3rd Illinois, commanded by Colonel Ferris Foreman of Vandalia also assembled at Alton. The 4th Illinois was trained at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, near St. Louis. Its colonel was Edward D. Baker of Belleville, friend of Lincoln and later Senator from Oregon, killed in the early Civil War battle of Ball's Bluff. These two regiments took Mississippi River steamboats July 22 and 23 and arrived at Camargo too late to join Wool or Taylor. They remained in camp very unhappy—Colonel Baker was shot in the neck during one of the brawls—until Scott took them to the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9 to 27, 1847.

The 3rd and 4th were brigaded with a New York regiment under command of Brigadier General James Shields for the advance on Mexico City, which was stopped by Santa Anna in strong position at Cerro Gordo. Captain Robert E. Lee, an engineer officer who was to command the Confederate armies, found a way to reach the Mexican rear, and Shields' brigade manhandled a battery of heavy guns over the mountain passes. As the attack began, General Shields was wounded and Colonel Baker took command. A Regular

Army brigade came up at the right time and the combined charge routed the Mexican army. It was at this time that the 4th Illinois captured Santa Anna's wooden leg, as was told in "Tales and Legends" in *The Illinois Intelligencer* of February, 1967. General Shields recovered and became the only man to serve as Senator from three states (Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri).

Scott had to halt at Jalapa, a few miles beyond Cerro Gordo, and put together a new army as most of his volunteers had enlisted for a year and their time was up. The 3rd and 4th Illinois regiments were sent back by way of New Orleans and were mustered out May 25, 1847. They were a little ahead of the 1st and 2nd, sent back from Taylor's army by way of Camargo, and mustered out June 17.

New 1st and 2nd Regiments, enlisted "for the war" instead of for one year, were raised, but were re-numbered 5th and 6th. The 5th Illinois, Colonel E. W. B. Newby of Alton, was mustered at Alton June 8, 1847. It was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then marched overland to Santa Fe, which one of its five-company battalions garrisoned. The other battalion, also five companies, was sent to El Paso.

The 6th Regiment, Colonel James Collins of Galena, was organized at Alton August 3, 1847. One of its battalions was sent to Vera Cruz and fought guerrillas along the National Road to keep open Scott's communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Also on this service were the independent companies of Illinois Mounted Volunteers commanded by Captains Adam S. Dunlap of Alton, Wyatt B. Stapp of Quincy, Michael K. Lawler of Shawneetown, and Josiah Littell of Alton. The second battalion of the 6th Infantry garrisoned Tampico.

Illinois continued the idea of consecutive numbers for regiments through the Civil War, starting with the 7th Volunteer Infantry, raised in 1861. D.R.

ROCK ISLAND MARKER

A historic site marker was dedicated July 1 by the Officers' Wives Club and the Illinois State Historical Society on the Island of Rock Island, calling attention to its importance in the opening of the West. Last campaigns of the War of 1812 were fought at nearby Campbell and Credit Islands. Fort Armstrong was garrisoned 1816-36. In 1856 the island was terminus of the Mississippi River Bridge rammed by the steamer Effie Afton, resulting in a lawsuit in which Abraham Lincoln defended railroad interests. A camp for Confederate prisoners was maintained 1863-65. Rock Island Arsenal was founded in 1862. Its John M. Browning Museum shows U. S. Army weapons of all periods. Rock Island is headquarters, U. S. Army Weapons Command.

111 YEARS OF DAVIS

Davis Days, June 20-22, marked the 111th year of Davis and the 150th of Illinois. An Operatic Variety Show featured the Boan family, Mrs. Delmar Meyers, and the Dakota swing band with narration by Bill Brault of a script written by the Rev. Virgil Smith. Other events included a minstrel show by Cub Scouts, skits by 4-H groups, the annual Hobby, Pet, and Doll Show, and a parade of antique cars.

SCHOOLS NEWSLETTER

We Salute Illinois is a newsletter published by Chicago Public Schools. Its Issue No. 1 contained Sesquicentennial Highlights and Illinois facts, including great seal, state flag, tree, song, flower, bird, mineral, and slogan.

The Illinois Intelligencer.



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4TH OF JULY Old-fashioned Celebrations Held in Most Communities of the Nation

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place on Saturday last, 4th inst. by the Kaskaskia Independent Rifle Company, and the citizens generally. The harmony which prevailed throughout the day added to the joy produced by the recollection of the benefits bestowed upon the nation, by the firmness of the patriots of that day. An impressive and appropriate oration was delivered by T. V. W. Varick, esq. Gen. Edgar was chosen President, and Captain Phillips, Vice-President of the day.

(The toasts and oration are omitted this week for the want of room.)

So reported *The Illinois Intelligencer* of July 8, 1818. The Anniversary Oration of Theo. V. W. Varick was printed for three columns and one-half July 15, but the toasts failed to show.

Kaskaskia again will recall the day 150 years later. The Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission centers its July 4 observance on Randolph County, with a parade at Steelville—the Black Knights Drum and Bugle Corps of Belleville filling in for the Kaskaskia Rifle Company—and at Kaskaskia State Park representatives of France, Great Britain, and Virginia hail a tableau of "Illinois Under Five Flags." A muzzle-loading rifle competition and fireworks display recall old times.

Throughout the state's 102 counties communities celebrated July 4 and the Sesquicentennial, many of them emphasizing that it would be "an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration." Just what is that?

In 1776 John Adams, writing from the Continental Congress to his wife Abigail said that the day "ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forever more."

The day he had in mind was July 2, the day the resolution was passed, but somehow we fastened on July 4, the day John Hancock signed the Declaration of Independence as president of the congress, attested by Charles Thomson, secretary. Signing by the rest of the Signers started August 2, and many straggled in much later.

But John Adams forecast correctly, even to the bells which were rediscovered and rung a few years ago. His "illuminations" were a forecast of the fireworks spectacles of the present day. In the early years of the Republic such celebrations as were recorded at Kaskaskia were almost universal. Even the wagon trains on the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails halted for the day to fire off guns, drink up what liquor was left, and hold a jubilation. Independence Rock in Wyoming marks the site of one of these Oregon Trail celebrations. Following the Civil War some of the former Confederate States looked coldly on July 4 for awhile, but got over it before the end of the century.

Just when Chinese firecrackers replaced the shooting of anvils and firearms has not been dated, but it reached full flower at the turn of the century. In the early 1900's youngsters were literally playing with dynamite as they set off giant firecrackers a foot long and two or three inches wide. In a period when fraternal



CHICAGO'S OLDEST. Three of the six generations associated with C. D. Peacock, jeweler since 1837 were represented as Donald W. Howorth of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission presented a medallion to its president on the occasion of the opening of the sixth C. D. Peacock Jewelry at 902 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Left to right are: Stewart S. Peacock, his father, Stewart B. Peacock, Charles D. Peacock, president; his son Robert E. Peacock, Howorth, and Clifton Peacock, 15, son of Stewart S. Peacock.



PARADE AT CARRONDALE. The Sesquicentennial Float drawn by the Meister Brau Westphalian stallions had top billing at the 100th Memorial Day program. Taking part

in the services were Rear Admiral J. W. Kelly, chief of chaplains of the U. S. Navy; Arthur Godfrey, Brigadier General Oscar W. Koch, and John W. Allen.

orders adopted elaborate military costumes the parades became spectacular. But casualties among the younger fry became appalling and Edward Bok sparked a crusade to ban fireworks.

It succeeded at about the time the automobile began taking families away from home on holidays and for a few years July 4 was somewhat neglected. Municipal fireworks displays continued sporadically, and a decade or two ago the July 4 parade began a comeback. Those two events, along with picnics, barbecues, oratory, hand concerts, shows, games, sports, and reading of the Declaration of Independence make up an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration. D.R.

HOUSE OF MEMORIES Tinker Swiss Cottage, Museum at Rockford, Has Its Own Suspension Bridge

Perched high on a cliff overlooking Kent creek at 411 Kent St., Rockford is the Tinker Swiss cottage, a house of more than a thousand treasures and a million memories.

Tinker Cottage is a museum with visiting hours from 2 to 5 p.m. Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, and by special appointment with Mrs. John L. Rapp, 251 W. Merrill Ave., Loves Park. Auxiliary members completed a housecleaning and renovation program in March, 1967, and serve as volunteer guides for cottage tours.

Robert H. Tinker, traveler, student, artist, business man and one-time mayor of Rockford, built the Swiss cottage early in the 1870's on plans drawn by the late George Bradley. The cottage was constructed shortly after a tour of Europe by Mr. Tinker. Its unique design and its suspension bridge across Kent Creek at the Illinois Central railroad station have attracted visitors by thousands. The first visitors in 1967 were Eskimos.

The cottage has furniture from the 1893 world's fair, idols from the Sandwich Islands where Tinker, the son of a Presbyterian missionary was born, rosewood bedsteads, a piano brought overland from Chicago, fans of peacock feathers, and the autograph of a South Sea Islands king.

Walls and floors are of cherry, butternut, and walnut woods, taken from forests of Winnebago county along the Pecatonica river, and cut to proper lengths in Rockford saw mills.

From the library in the southeast wing a beautiful wooden spiral staircase leads to the second floor balcony. The staircase was built for Mr. Tinker by William Gent, Rockford machinist who aided John Nelson in completing his knitting machine.

Mr. Tinker was a student of horticulture and landscape architecture. He served on the park board for 15 years. After his death December 24, 1924, the Rockford park district was given control of the yards and gardens. The house was occupied by his second wife until her death.

Mr. Tinker came to Rockford in 1856 from Westfield, N.Y. and worked for William A. Knowlton as a clerk for the John H. Manny estate. He and Mr. Knowlton formed a partnership to sell Manny reapers, and later he was placed in charge of the Manny factory.

He headed Rockford water power for many years and was president of the Chicago, Rockford and Northern railroad



MAYOR'S CUP. Basil Caummistar, chairman of the Kentucky Derby Parade, center, awards the Mayor's Cup won by the Illinois Sesquicentennial float drawn by the Meister Brau Westphalian stallions to Ralph Baughart of Meister Brau, left, and Jack Foster, representing the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.

LINCOLN PLAY WINNER

Mr. Highpockets, a fantasy drama by George Herman, was winner of a \$4,500 international playwrighting competition for a new play about Abraham Lincoln sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Association, The Illinois Arts Council, and Southern Illinois University as an Illinois Sesquicentennial feature. The play will be presented by the SIU Lincolnland Drama Festival Company at the Carbondale campus July 10 to 12 and later at New Salem State Park. Herman is a former teacher at College of Great Falls, Montana. Honorable mention went to *The Lincoln Memorial*, by Catherine Mulholland, Berkeley, California, and *Abe Lincoln of Pigeon Creek*, by William E. Wilson, Bloomington.

ILLINOIS GREATS CONTEST

A contest to identify 40 Illinois Greats from their portraits, open to all but with special prizes for high school entrants, was staged by North West Federal Savings, 4901 West Irving Park Road, Chicago (60641). June 30 was closing date. All entrants were given an Illinois Travel Guide which includes full-scale reproduction of a General Land Office map of Illinois "improved to 1819." North West Federal Savings, Clyde B. Reed, president, has also published an elaborately illustrated 18-page pamphlet *Illinois Pioneers—First Citizens of a Great State*, by Robert F. Kapolnek.

until it was absorbed by the C.B. and Q. In 1870 he was married to Mrs. Mary Dorr Manny and after her death he married her niece, Jessie Dorr Hurd, who had made her girlhood home with her aunt in the Swiss cottage.

Mrs. Arden W. Mortensen, who has served on the board and as auxiliary president, recently taped a recording of some of the things she has learned about the cottage and its contents from reading Mr. Tinker's diaries.

Isadora Nelson
Sunday Editor,
Rockford Morning Star



Rockford Morning Star
TINKER SWISS COTTAGE, built in the early 1870's, is maintained in Rockford as a museum of a thousand memories.

CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF THE GOOD LIFE IN ILLINOIS ALL OVER THE STATE

BOND

Antique displays in store windows and museum tours will be sponsored by the Bond County Historical Society during Fair Week, August 19 to 23. Mrs. Evelyn McCracken is in charge. Rue Gene Starr was Flag Day speaker June 14 before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CLAY

A Sesquicentennial Edition of *Clay County History* will be published by the Sesquicentennial Committee and the Board of Supervisors. The Clay County Historical Society, organized in January, has passed the 100 mark in membership. The county Sesquicentennial committee includes Mrs. William F. Bennett, Flora, chairman; Mrs. Ada Staley, John Tanner, Charles Clifton, Eugene McDonald, Ralph Campbell, Charles Gilliland, and Johnson Kampschraeder.

CHAMPAIGN

The Illinois Story, an original script written by Mrs. C. G. McLellan, was presented May 17 at St. Joseph's Woman's Club closed its 65th year with a luncheon in Danville.

COOK

A commemorative bronze plaque honoring Daniel Pope Cook, for whom Cook County was named, was presented June 3 to Richard B. Ogilvie, president of the county board, by Sidney L. DeLove, president, Cook County Federal Savings & Loan Association. C. B. Cook, 71, of Anaheim, California, grandson of Daniel Pope Cook was a guest at the ceremony. W. Clement Stone, county Sesquicentennial chairman, presented first copies of the booklet, *The Story of Dan Cook*.

Kelly Park, 2725 West 41st Street, Chicago, was scene of a pageant, parade and tent city exhibit of 140 displays June 7 and 8. John Gelsomino, director of Kelly High School band, was arrangements chairman.

A stagecoach and horses publicized "An Illinois Happening" sponsored by Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish at Gordon Technical High School, Chicago, June 29. Two orchestras played for dancing for costumed parties in Prairie Years, Civil War Years, and Jet Age settings.

Askip holds a Corn Festival August 17. Ten acres of corn have been planted.

Donald W. Howarth, executive assistant to the chairman, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, was speaker May 27 at Latvian Days in Chicago at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel. Sig Sakowicz, radio interviewer, was master of ceremonies.

FAYETTE

A commemorative booklet will be issued for the James Hall Library Exhibit, June 15 to July 29 in the Evans Public Library, Vandalia. Rare James Hall items from the University of Illinois library will be on loan for the exhibit. Hall's 175th birthday will be observed July 29. Hall lived in Vandalia 1827-33 where he edited the first literary periodical *The Illinois Monthly Magazine*, 1830-32. He was also editor of *The Illinois Intelligencer* and wrote a number of books, notably *Legends of the West*, published in 1832. The exhibit is being planned by a committee including Mrs. Mary Burschi, chairman, Miss Josephine Burschi, Mrs. Bert Froehly, Mrs. Wallis Hall, and Mrs. Clem VanZandt.

HENRY

The Johnson 1910 Farm Exhibit, with its bright yellow house and red barn on the road between Geneseo and Atkinson, was opened to the public May 25 as a working farm of the



JOHNSON 1910 FARM

1910 era. Visitors are invited to chop wood for the wood box and take part in Monday wash day, using the scrub board and wash tubs. The farm features kerosene lamps and lanterns, an iron cookstove, ferns growing in a jardiniere, and hollyhocks and pie plant in the garden.

Corn, Commerce, and Country Living, a history of Henry County, has been printed by Desaluniers & Co., Moline, and is available at \$10 at banks and at the courthouse in Cambridge.

KENDALL

An 85-mile historical bus tour of Kendall County was staged May 28 by the Kendall County Federation of Woman's Clubs with Mrs. John Clemens, Yorkville, as narrator. Among highlights were the Na-Au-Say Presbyterian Church near Newark, the Chief Waboussie monument near Oswego, the Latter Day Saints Church of Plano, which celebrates its centennial this year, the Millhurst mill, and Indian mounds near Millington. At Lisbon Mrs. Jean Morrison showed her 15-room home which was built in 1838 as the Lisbon Stage Coach Inn, serving three stage lines. Mrs. Glenn Woodward is federation president. William L. Ford is county Sesquicentennial chairman.

KNOX

A plaque was dedicated Memorial Day to Abraham Swarts, founder of Abingdon, by Colonel Jonathan Latimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. Robert Anderson, regent; Mrs. C. A. Babb, chaplain; and Miss Ruth Bradway, who gave a brief history of the Swarts family. The site of the Swarts home was near Abingdon Cemetery.

LEE

A souvenir historical map of Dixon and Amboy has been published by the Board of Supervisors and the Lee County Historical Society. The Fourth Annual Putnam Festival July 4-7 was planned at a fund-raising dinner March 28 where a cake with 125 candles commemorated the anniversary of Dixon. Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial, was speaker. Eleanor Sprague, autographed copies of the *Sesquicentennial Heirloom Cook Book*.

LOGAN

A Sesquicentennial Queen will be crowned at a teen-ager dance on the high school tennis courts July 5 and she will ride in the Mount Pulaski Chamber of Commerce Queen Float in the Lighted Float Parade July 6. The Queen Float will also take part in the State Fair parade August 9.

MACOUPIN

A "Patriotic Slogan Contest" for grade school and high school children was sponsored by the Macoupin County Farm Bureau Women's Committee. Awards were to be made July 4. Co-chairmen were Mrs. Arnold Bohlmeyer, Bunker Hill; and Mrs. Edgar Manshot, Mount Olive, assisted by Mrs. Ebert Ferguson, Greenfield; Mrs. Sterling A. Allen, Carlinville; Mrs. Dan Baker, Bunker Hill; Mrs. Leonard Griffel, Gillespie; Mrs. Delbert Hartke, Litchfield; and Mrs. Eldon Stayton, Carlinville.

MARSHALL

Each of the 12 townships in Marshall County prepared a historical tableau for the pageant scheduled June 21 and 22 for the Marshall-Putnam fair grounds in Henry. Mrs. Robert A. Barnes is general chairman of the program.

McHENRY

The 27th annual Milk Day June 8 drew 50,000 visitors to Harvard. Free milk was served to all comers. A parade with 18 bands and 2,500 marchers was followed by a program with Secretary of State Paul Powell as speaker. Guests of honor were Marine Corporal David Hollister, Harvard, just back from Vietnam, and Janet Lynn, 14, Rockford, youngest member of the United States Winter Olympics team at Grenoble, France.

PUTNAM

The 92 families of unincorporated Putnam were hosts to a crowd of thousands attending Senachwine Township Pioneer Days May 30 to June 2. Potawatomi Indians returned from their Kansas reservation to honor Chief Senachwine for whom the township and lake were named, and held a powwow on Lloyd Wheeler's farm. A turkey shoot, machinery contests, parades, band concerts, speeches by Representative Carl Hunsicker, J. H. Altorfer, State Senator Paul Simon, and entertainment by Donald "Red" Blanchard and Bill Bason of WGN were among events. Albert Stükel was chairman.

WHITE

A marker at the Old Morrison Mill in Burnt Prairie was unveiled June 15 by J. Robert Smith, Carmi, past president of the Illinois State Historical Society. The mill has been opened to the public by James S. Layton and Henry J. Wallace of Crossville. Working there is Martin Morrison, survivor of the milling family.

BOOKS

Illinois Architecture, From Territorial Times to the Present, A Selective Guide, by Frederick Koepfer, University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, pp. 304, paper, \$1.95; bound, \$10.

This book, published under the auspices of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, is a useful guide not only to the architectural history of the state but also to changing ways of life that have marked 150 years of Illinois progress. Perhaps no state has contributed more to architecture than Illinois. In the 1830's balloon framing for houses was an innovation in Chicago; in the 1880's the first skyscrapers were developed.

A fort, a church, a courthouse, several houses survive to remind us of the old French settlements of the 18th century. Elizabeth-town's Rose Hotel dates from 1814; early days of statehood are recalled by taverns, college buildings, the mansions of Colonel Davenport at Rock Island and Governor Wood at Quincy, and the reconstructed cabin at New Salem where Lincoln pioneered.

Greek and Classic revivals, Victorian homes that were gaily but practical, Romanesque and Classic-Renaissance styles merged into the period of the great architects identified with Illinois and Chicago—Henry Hobson Richardson, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies van der Rohe, and Moholy-Nagy.

Photographs of 150 buildings of architectural importance are reproduced in this book, with brief accompanying text. A preface outlines the state's architectural history.

Talmanac, a 32-page publication of Talman Federal Savings and Loan Association, 5501 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, features color reproductions of Illinois scenes painted by Francis Chase, Lockport, for the association's calendars.

A new history of Christian County is scheduled for November 1 distribution by the Christian County Historical Society. It will include a reprinting of the 1880 history, supplemented with new material to bring it up to date. Mrs. Thelma B. Gardner is general chairman. Editors are Miss Dorothy Drennan, retired teacher of Taylorville High School, and Miss Helen Brovman of Taylorville Junior High, Raoul Soomere of Production Press, Jacksonville, is in charge of production.

1968 *Cumberland County History* is being compiled by the Cumberland County Historical and Genealogical Societies of Illinois, bringing up to date the county history published in 1884. Pre-publication price until August 31 is \$12.50; after that, \$15 (Box 385, Greenup, Ill. 62428).

D. R.

Shadrach Bond Memorial

Former Governor William G. Stratton will be speaker at a memorial service for Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois on the 150th anniversary of his inauguration Sunday, October 6 at the Bond tomb in the cemetery at Chester. The Chester High School Chorus and Band will provide music.



FRANK HALL DIAMOND JUBILEE. Miss Charlotte Sieber, daughter of G. A. Sieber who built the first braille typewriter for Frank H. Hall inspects the present version of the machine with Edward T. Weaver, left, director of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and Jack R. Hart-rong, center, superintendent of the Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School, Jacksonville, as the school celebrated the 75th anniversary of the invention June 8. A bronze plaque honoring Hall was unveiled after presentation by Mrs. Mary K. Warren, alumni president.

Frank Haven Hall (1841-1911) was superintendent of the school from 1890 to 1902. Seeing the need for a typewriter for the blind, he called upon Sieber, a gunmaker, to build the machine he envisioned. The next year, 1893, Hall devised a braille stereotyper. These inventions, for which Hall took no patents and accepted no profit, revolutionized education of the blind and resulted in standardization of braille as the preferred system. Taking part in the ceremonies were Robert S. Bray, chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, Floyd Cargill of the Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Willard Ice of the Illinois Department of Revenue. A booklet on the life of Hall by Walter B. Hendrickson of MacMurray College was distributed.



ART AWARD. Jim Prindiville, left, receives the Special Sesquicentennial Award from Laurin A. Wollan, Jr., assistant director, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, for his painting *Midwestern Terrain* at the SCADA (Springfield Central Development Association) Old Capitol Art Fair in Springfield May 18. The painting was judged best of 187 entries in the Sesquicentennial category. The fair displayed the work of 371 artists and drew 25,000 spectators—in the rain. It is listed as one of the top 20 May events by the United States Travel Agency.

OPEN HOUSE DAY

The South Shore Open House Committee invited all Chicago and suburbs to visit private homes, gardens, and apartments of the community on Open House Day, June 16. Tours escorted by 300 volunteers culminated at an antique Flea Market and youth art exhibit at St. Margaret's Church. Mrs. Norman Katz is chairman.



PILGRIMAGE TO SPRINGFIELD. A busload of men and women, most of them more than half as old as the state, celebrated the Illinois Sesquicentennial with a pilgrimage to Springfield May 14. The 30 pilgrims are residents of the Jewish Home for the Aged, a Jewish Federation institution at 1648 South Albany Avenue, Chicago. At extreme left is Samuel Baich, a resident of the home who sparked the tour idea. Next to him is Jacob G. Gold, executive director of the home.

Second Play Competition

The second annual competition for six one-act plays about the State of Illinois has been announced by the Arts Committee for the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission with November 1, 1968, as closing date for entries. Six regional first prizes of \$250 and second prizes of \$100 will be awarded December 3. Earle Ludgin is chairman of the Arts Committee and James W. Cook is commission representative. Heads of the drama departments of six universities are regional administrators and judges: Southern, Archibald McLeod, Southern Illinois University; Northern, John H. Ulrich, of Northern Illinois University; Eastern, E. C. Gabbard, Eastern Illinois University; Western, Jared Brown, Western Illinois University; Central, Joseph W. Scott, University of Illinois; Cook County, Lee Mitchell, Northwestern University. William Alderfer, state historian, and Margaret Flint, assistant state historian, are historical advisors.

Many of the award-winning plays in the first annual competition have been presented at Sesquicentennial programs throughout the state. Plays accepted in the second competition will be published and made available to amateur groups, royalty-free, for one year. Information about the competition and entry blanks may be obtained from Helen Ticken Geraghty, chief of arts program, 101 East Ontario St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.



MAN OF THE YEAR. Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, center, receives the Illinois Man of the Year award of the Illinois News Broadcasters Association, meeting in Joliet, from Paul Davis of WCIA, president of the association, left, and Robert D. Manewith, WGN news director, Chicago.

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TALES & LEGENDS

Illinois has many historic trails, traces and early roadways. Some served the Indians long before the coming of the white man. And others were established by him. A few—the Vincennes trace, or Hubbard Trail connecting Chicago and Vincennes, Indiana, for example—have become concrete highways. (Illinois No. 1).



Chicago's Highways Old and New, by Milo M. Quinle, Chicago, 1921

COVERED WAGON AND STAGECOACH AT TAVERN

Chicago's famed State Street was once the terminal of the Vincennes Trace.

The Sauk trail stretching from Rock Island across Illinois, and then on to Detroit, is another, in part. And the same is true of the Green Bay Road over which French fur traders and Indians once plod as they journeyed between Green Bay and Chicago.

The Trail of Tears, an 800-mile stretch of heartbreak and death for the hapless Cherokee Indians, originated in the Great Smokies, passed through Tennessee and Kentucky and entered Illinois at Golconda on the Ohio River. From Golconda, the Cherokee on their removal from their homes in the Great Smokies to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma by United States army contingents, passed through the Illinois towns of Dixon Springs, Vienna, Mount Pleasant and Jonesboro and reached the Mississippi near Dutch Creek, opposite Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

The Cherokees were a largely civilized tribe at the time of their enforced migration to Oklahoma. They had schools, churches and their own written language. But the white man insisted on possessing their lands; the legislatures of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina obliged, and United States army contingents under Gen. Winfield Scott enforced the edict.

More than 8,000 Cherokees, many shoeless and scantily clad, uod the Trail of Tears, entering Illinois December 15, 1838. Severe winter weather, which made crossing of the Mississippi impossible for three weeks, created havoc among the Indians in their makeshift camps. Many died.

The Cumberland Road, or National Highway, closely paralleling U.S. 40 as it crosses Illinois from Indiana and points east as far as Cumberland, Maryland, was the first great public improvement undertaken by the federal government. It was begun during Thomas Jefferson's administration.

In each state through which the Cumberland Road, or National Highway, passes stands identical statues known as the Madonna of the Trail. That in Illinois is at Vandalia, Illinois' second capital city.

The Madonna of the Trail is a representation of a pioneer mother, attired in sunbonnet and Mother Hubbard dress, walking toward the setting sun accompanied by her brood.

Galena, once Illinois' largest city, had a number of early trails, some leading south and others leading east. But the bulk of those who headed for Galena, where they sought fortunes in the lead mines, did so on Mississippi River boats.

In pre-statehood days trails connecting Shawneetown on the Ohio and the Mississippi river town of Kaskaskia, the territorial capital, were (next to the rivers) the principal arteries of commerce. Later, a trail connected Kaskaskia and St. Louis.

The latter place, established by the Spaniards, had come under French rule. In territorial days that primitive road was traversed by stage coaches. It's a far cry but only a few years, as history is measured, from the primitive roadways—traces and trails—which served the needs of Illinois pioneers in the latter part of the 18th century and early part of the 19th, to the four-lane limited access highways of today. But they served their day and age, as Interstate 80, 55, 70 and other marvels of the present age also do. M.P.A.

Peoria Pioneer Goes West

Illinois pioneers did not always stay put; some of them kept on moving west. That is why we find the story of Captain William S. Moss, for whom Moss Avenue in Peoria is named, in the Fall, 1967, issue of *The Pacific Historian*, published at the University of the Pacific, Stockton, California. Moss was born in Virginia and still owned a plantation there when he came to Illinois. Meanwhile he had worked in the Mississippi River trade and his title of captain meant steamboat captain (and owner). He lost an estimated \$600,000 in the building of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad and his first wife, Mary Choate Moss, died in Peoria, but he was not discouraged. He made money in the new industry of telegraphy and the older industry of distilling, and set up his sister Lydia and her husband Tobias Bradley in business in Peoria. They did all right. When Lydia died in 1908 she left several million dollars to found Bradley Polytechnic Institute, now Bradley University. She also endowed the Old Peoples Home and gave a park to the city.

William S. Moss was married for a second time to Caroline Buttrick of Peoria in 1855. The next year, at the age of 58, he made his first trip to California, going by ship and across Panama. He invested in a ferry on the San Joaquin River near Stockton, and returned overland to bring out his family. He sold his Virginia plantation, freeing its 96 slaves. He gave his home to Peoria. It became Cottage Hospital, used until after World War II. Early in 1861 Moss and his brother-in-law William H. Buttrick drove a herd of horses along with their wagon train to California. They are said to have made four subsequent trips back for horses and to enable Moss to commute between his Peoria and California interests. In 1864 Moss established a newspaper in San Francisco called the *Democratic Press*. It was so violently anti-Lincoln that a mob destroyed it at the time of Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 Moss started a new paper called the *Daily Examiner*. In 1880 it was sold to Senator George Hearst, and subsequently was made famous by his son William Randolph Hearst. Moss was in Peoria as late as 1871, for a letter of his telling of the Chicago fire survives. His father, Zeally Moss, a Revolutionary War veteran, is buried in Springdale Cemetery, Peoria. William S. Moss died at his home near Stockton in 1883 at the age of 85. D.R.

GALENA TRAILS DAYS

Bradford will celebrate Labor Day as "Galena Trail Days" opening with a community observance of the Illinois Sesquicentennial at Bradford High School, Sunday, September 1. A parade, rodeo, horse show, and historical exhibits will mark Labor Day. Sponsors are the Lions, Bradford Women's League, American Legion, and the Bradford Saddle Tramps.

EDITOR'S NOTE:



The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



The Town of Covington.

THERE will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on the 4th Monday in September next, on the premises, and continue from day to day till completed, a number of lots in the Town of Covington, it being part of the donation, made by the proprietors of the land to the county for public uses, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

The Town of Covington is the seat of justice for Washington county, and situate on the Kaskaskia river, near the head of the navigation of that river, and nearly a central point between Shawneetown, St. Louis and Edwardsville, in a fertile and healthy neighborhood, scarcely surpassed by any in the territory in point of fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, and holds forth every invitation to merchants, mechanics and others, to become interested there.

John K. Mangham,
William H. Bradshy,
James Bankson,

July 18, 1818. 48-3t
The Weekly Messenger, Russellville, Kentucky, the Emigrant St. Louis, and the Sun Vincennes, Ind. will please give this a place in their respective papers for three weeks, and forward their accounts for settlement.

Store Goods at AUCTION.

On Monday the 10th of August next, Will be exposed to Sale at Public Auction, in the town of Kaskaskia, a quantity of

Store Goods,

consisting of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE, tolerably assorted, QUEENSWARE, principally CUPS and SAUCERS, with some TURENES, SAUCE BOATS, &c. a quantity of CROCKERY and ENGLISH STEEL, some TINWARE and large CASTINGS, fine HATS, COPER'S, MADDER, ANATTO, and other DYE STUFFS; a few PRIVATE MUSKETS, brass mounted, with Bayonets & Cartridge Boxes, maybe had as they are to be sold, without exception, and a tolerable credit given. The sale to continue from day to day during the session of the Circuit Court; the terms will be made known, and due attendance given by

John M. Ferron.

Kaskaskia, July 27, 1818. 48

Come and See and Settle!

ALL those concerned are hereby notified that at the next term of the St. Clair circuit court, on the fourth Monday of July next, at Belleville, the subscribers will settle the estate of Joseph Demint dec'd. those having demands against said estate are invited to the settlement, with their accounts properly authenticated; as on failure to attend, they may settle by themselves afterwards.

Julie Petie, alias Lelimer,
Louis Petie, alias Lelimer,
Administrators.

Dr. William L. Reynolds,

HAS returned to Kaskaskia, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in conjunction with DOCT. DUNLAP. They will attend punctually to all professional calls. They have on hand an extensive assortment of fresh and genuine MEDICINE, which will enable them to furnish neighboring professional gentlemen, on reasonable terms. All orders for medicine will receive immediate attention.

July 15, 1818 46-1f

To all concerned.

We have completed this week the numbers of "Agi" addressed to the people of Illinois, on the subject of slavery; they are well worth, to those who are opposed to the toleration of slavery in this territory, an attentive perusal; and more especially, to those who are in favor of it.

Speculators call on me!

FOR part cash and part goods I will sell my MILL, and 100 acres of LAND on which she stands, with the improvements thereunto belonging. The situation for a distillery perhaps is equal to any in the western country—six miles from Harrisonville on the waters of Ryan's creek, in Monroe county and Illinois territory. I will also sell

100 Acres of Land,

Laying in the Mississippi bottom, part prairie and part woods, opposite to J. Ryan's old house, on the west side of the prairie, three miles from Harrisonville. The terms will be moderate for cash paid down. I have also a good

Cotton Machine, or Gin

For sale; and a good well broke Yoke of Oxen—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ANDEY KINNEY.

July 14th 1818. 47-2*

Public Notice.

We are requested to state that there will be a Camp-Meeting, near Kaskaskia, at the Gun Spring, commencing on the last day of July, and ending on the 3d of August. The following Ministers of the Gospel, will attend it, if possible:

James Nonlin, Thomas Harrison, Joshua Barner, David Loner, Ricover, Cormack, Samuel Mitchel, Edward Mitchel, William Heath.

Doctors Fisher & Steel,

RESPECTFULLY tender their medical services to the citizens of Kaskaskia, and the public generally.—They have on hand a general assortment of FRESH MEDICINES; and will attend with the greatest punctuality to all calls which may be made upon them. They keep their shop in the large Stone House, in Elm street, formerly occupied by said Fisher, as a tavern, where one of them will constantly attend.

Kaskaskia, July 29, 1818. 48-4t

STEAM BOATS.



We notice with no ordinary pleasure the arrival of the Steam Boat Franklin, Capt. REED, 18 days running from New-Orleans to this place, laden with groceries, &c. Her freight to this place & for St. Louis, where she is ultimately destined, amounts to \$3,500. Her arrival was announced from her guns, and the salute immediately returned by the discharge of cannon from the town. Much credit is due to Capt. Reed for his zeal and enterprise, in being the first who passed up the Mississippi to St. Louis with steam, and the first who entered that beautiful river, the Kaskaskia. It exhibits to this section of the union highly gratifying evidence of the future success of the enterprising adventurers, in this valuable mode of navigation, so intimately connected with the growing wealth and prosperity of those fertile sections of our country, bordering on the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers.

Nothing can be more interesting to us than such an increased facility between the commerce of the western waters and the great commercial depot, New-Orleans. The discovery of the use of steam has so effectually removed those obstacles, which the length and rapidity of the Mississippi so formidably presented to boats propelled by personal labor alone, that a trip from this place to New-Orleans and back, can be performed in 25, or 30 days. We consider the time as rapidly advancing, when in point of internal commerce, we shall not be surpassed by any state in the union. We wait then, with pleasure every additional attempt to hasten an event, which we know must occur at no distant period.

Replevin Bonds, &c. for sale here.